

शुरोहित
 बनस्थली विद्यापीठ
 ग्रन्थकालीन
 पुस्तकालय

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PRINCIPAL EVENTS
IN
INDIAN AND BRITISH
HISTORY.

THE
PRINCIPAL EVENTS
IN
INDIAN & BRITISH
HISTORY,

WITH THEIR DATES IN SUGGESTIVE SENTENCES,

FOR
CANDIDATES FOR UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE AND FOR THE MIDDLE
AND HIGHER STANDARDS IN THE GOVERNMENT CODE.

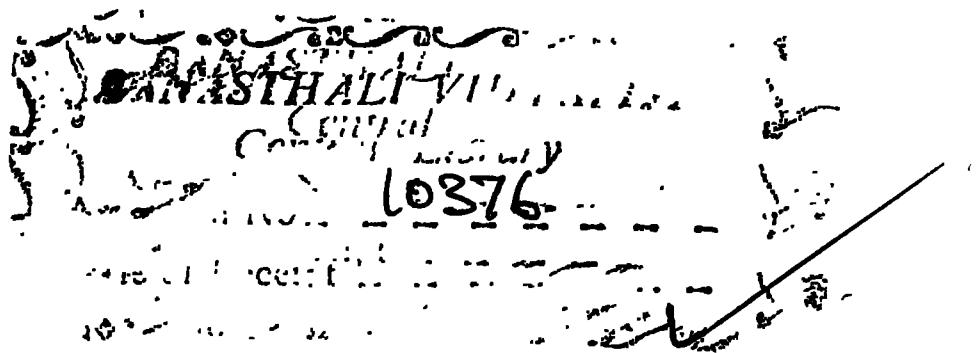
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PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

THE knowledge of history depends very largely on the memory. *Facts* have to be learned, and though they may be reasoned about and their origin and consequences traced, the facts themselves are the main point. The study of history is, however, not undertaken until the memory has lost its first retentive power, and is already yielding its place to the reasoning faculty. The difficulty, therefore, appears to be this : the subject, being one of such magnitude, cannot be approached at a very early age ; and the faculty which might be expected to facilitate its acquirement has already lost some of its power when the study is to be undertaken. The logical power has taken its place, it is true; but that faculty is of less account in the study of history, which has to do with facts, not deductions therefrom. Granting, therefore, that a knowledge of history depends mainly on the memory, and that the power of assimilating arbitrary numbers is a power found in its highest degree in early childhood only, it follows that if those numbers are connected by

some chain of reasoning with the facts to which they refer, they will address themselves, with a better chance of being retained, to the mind which is already losing its early facility of memory, and gaining in logical power.

Dates are the very backbone of history, and must be studied if we wish our knowledge to be anything better than an amorphous mass. An event loses half its suggestiveness if we cannot fix its period. For example, we read of Shah Jehan's gorgeous peacock throne : it seems like a fairy embodiment, and might fitly take its place with the golden doors and jewelled walls of the kings of the Solar and Lunar dynasties. But a knowledge of dates tells us that, while the latter must be relegated to the border land which divides legend from history, the former was erected not more than 250 years ago ; and Shah Jehan was toying with gold and gems at the same time that Cromwell was leading his Ironsides at Dunbar. In the history of India, a knowledge of dates is especially necessary, because of the very wide area treated of with regard both to time and space. We trace the succession, for instance, of Mughal emperors; but this does not constitute Indian history. What were the Peshwas doing in the

meantime, what was the condition of Southern India, what stage had been reached by that strange fanatic race which, having withstood us for long with varying success, is now our most loyal and valued support? Indian history is, indeed, a thread of many colours: and it is in the hope that the young reader may find some assistance in tracing each strand during its varying course, that this little book has been written.

The system is very easy, and can be explained in a few words to those even to whom it is entirely new. The nine digits and nought are represented by initial consonants, as follows :—

1.	T.
2.	N.
3.	M.
4.	R.
5.	L.
6.	D.
7.	C. G. K. Q.
8.	B. H. V. W.
9.	F. P.
0.	S. X. Z.

The vowels, and the semi-vowels J and Y, are non-significant.

The record of each event is followed by a short sentence, connected with it in meaning.

The initial consonants of this sentence represent symbolically the date of the circumstance; for example—

A. D. 1765.

The Diwani of Bengal confirmed to the Company by the Emperor Shah Alum.

The Company's Diwani is Legally acknowledged.

T.	1.
C.	7.
D.	6.
L.	5.

The year of this event is therefore shown to be 1765.

The principle of the system is found in the fact that it is easier to remember a suggestive and analogous sentence than an arbitrary assemblage of figures. To take an example: having learned the death of Baber, and accession of his son, Humayun, we are required to learn in addition. "*The Life of a Monarch Sacrificed.*"

This sentence, by a very easy effort of memory, will recur to the mind on the mention of the death of Baber, and will supply the date, 1530, according to the system laid down. The figures themselves have no such association with the

event. The sentence then, forms a link between the occurrence and the year in which it took place.

A few notes have been added in the Indian Chronology. This was not thought necessary in the Chronology of British History, as books of reference are readily obtained.

CALCUTTA,

October 28th, 1886.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

To my book on dates, as applied to Indian History, I have added a similar sketch to facilitate the study of British History. No further remarks are needed to explain the system ; it has been fully illustrated in the preface to the former edition. It is hoped that the plan, when more widely known, will afford guidance and help to many students by enabling them to carry dates in the mind by a logical process, and relieve the memory of the mechanical strain by which they have usually been learned.

CALCUTTA,
January 1892.



PRINCIPAL EVENTS
IN
INDIAN HISTORY.

CHRONOLOGY OF INDIAN HISTORY.

B. C. 1406.

Approximate date of the *Mahabharata*, a Sanscrit Epic commemorating the wars of the Delhi or Lunar race.

The Royal Succession Devolves on Yudisthira.

Yudisthira was the eldest of the Pandavas, who ultimately defeat and slay the Kauravas, and celebrate the horse-sacrifice, in token of their sovereignty.

B. C. 1400.

The *Rig-Veda*, a collection of addresses to the Aryan Gods, supposed to have been compiled.

The Rig-Veda, an Anthology of Sanscrit Songs.

B. C. 1200.

Probable date of the *Ramayana*, a Sanscrit Epic recording allegorically the advance of the Aryans into Southern India.

Then Nassik afforded Sita Shelter.

Sita was the wife of Rama. They are exiled from Ondh, and go towards the south, finding for a time a refuge at Nassik on the Godavery.

INDIAN CHRONOLOGY.

B. C. 900.

The Code of Manu, which embodies the civil laws of the Brahmins, supposed to have been compiled.

A Patriarchal System Superseded.

The laws of Manu introduced the caste-system. Hitherto, the government of the Aryan tribes had been Patriarchal.

B. C. 550.

Gautama Buddha, the founder of Buddhism, dies at the age of eighty.

A Long Life of Self-denial.

The characteristic of the Buddhist faith was the renunciation of worldly pleasures. Buddha inculcated truth and purity, and kindness to all created beings.

B. C. 521.

The earliest authentic invasion of India, under Darius Hystaspes, and his admiral, Skylax.

Skylax Long ago Navigated The Indus.

Skylax built a bridge of boats across the Indus, and sailed to its mouth. Darius conquered a part of the Panjab, and formed it into a satrapy, or dependency of the empire.

B. C. 327.

Alexander the Great, king of Macedon, invades the Panjab.

Macedon and India are Now Connected.

B. C. 312.

Seleucus, king of Syria, forms an alliance with Chandragupta, king of Magadha.

Syria and Magadha are in Treaty Now.

Chandragupta, founder of the Mauryan dynasty, married the daughter of Seleucus. His capital was Pataliputra, identified with the modern Patna.

B. C. 308.

Seleucus sends Megasthenes as ambassador to the court of Chandragupta, called by the Greeks Sandracottus.

Megasthenes Spoke With admiration of India.

Megasthenes describes the caste-system of India, and speaks with commendation of the physical and moral powers of the inhabitants.

B. C. 246.

Asoka, king of Magadha, calls the third Buddhist Council, and proclaims Buddhism the State religion.

A New Religion is Declared Obligatory.

Asoka was the most powerful king of his time. His dominions extended from east to west of the Peninsula.

B. C. 57.

Vikramaditya, king of Malwa, defends his kingdom against the Scythians.

At Ujjain Scythian Legions are Quelled.

Vikramaditya is the King Arthur of Indian history. He was the most famous king of the Andhra dynasty, and at his court lived the "Nine Jewels," the most distinguished poets and philosophers of the time.

A. D. 40.

Council of Kanishka, king of Scythia, in support of Buddhism.

Religion is introduced into Scythia.

The Council of Kanishka authoritatively settled the Buddhist doctrines as established in the east of Asia, as Asoka's Council had done for the nations of Southern India.

A. D. 634.

The Council of Siladitya, the object of which was to reconcile the Buddhists and the Brahmins.

A Discussion of Monks and Reformers.

A. D. 640.

Huentsang, the Chinese Pilgrim, travels in India and writes an account of the progress of Buddhism in Magadha and Surat.

A Description of Religion in Surat.

A. D. 712.

Mahammed Kasim invades Scinde, and conquers Guzerat.

Scinde is Conquered, and The North of India attacked.

Kasim led his troops as far as the Indus Valley, but his death, two years later, checked the Muhammedan advance.

A. D. 970.

Alaptigin, the governor of Khorasan, establishes his independence, and founds the kingdom of Ghazni.

Alaptigin Founds Ghazni and assumes Sovereignty.

Alaptigin had been a Turkish slave, and became Governor of Khorasan under the king of Bokhara. Ghazni is in the Suleiman Mountains, in Afghanistan.

A. D. 977.

Sabaktagin, king of Ghazni, attacks India, and garrisons Peshawur.

Peshawur Conquered and Garrisoned.

Jaipal, king of Lahore, was the head of the Rajput alliance which resisted Sabaktagin's attack. He was defeated by Sabaktagin, and again by Muhammed of Ghazni, his son. A twice conquered prince was deemed unworthy to reign; Jaipal therefore abdicated the throne and ascended the funeral pile.

A. D. 1001.

Muhammed of Ghazni enters India.

Then Sabtagin's Son occupied a Throne.

A. D. 1024.

The sack of Somnath by Muhammed of Ghazni.

Thaneswar, Somnath, and Nagarcote are Rifled.

A. D. 1048.

The Vishnu Purana, the embodiment of Vishnu-vite doctrines, compiled.

The Systematic Record of Vishnuism.

A. D. 1118.

The Hindoo kingdom of Vijyanagur founded.

*On The Tungabhadra arose The ancient
Vijyanagur empire.*

The Vijyanagur kingdom was the most powerful of the nations of Southern India. Its capital was Bellary, on the Tungabhadra.

A. D. 1186.

Muhammed of Ghori defeats Khusrau, the last of the Ghaznivide dynasty.

The Turki House Defeated.

Shahab-ud-din, later known as Muhammed of Ghori, drove Khusrau first from Ghazni, and then from his refuge at Lahore, and founded the Ghorian line.

A. D. 1191.

Prithvi Raja, king of Delhi and Ajmir, defeats Muhammed Ghori at the battle of Tiraori.

*At Tiraori The undaunted Prithvi encountered
The Afghans.*

A. D. 1193.

The Muhammedan rule firmly established in India by the decisive battle of Thaneswar, gained over Prithvi Raja and the Rajput allies by Muhammed Ghori.

*At Thaneswar The Afghan Forces overcame
Maharaja Adhiraj.*

Maharaja Adhiraj was a title borne by the greatest and most powerful Rajput king for the time being : its meaning is Lord Paramount, and it has some analogy with the title of *Bretwalda* in Saxon History.

A. D. 1206.

Kutab-ud-din, the first of the Slave dynasty, asserts his independence, and proclaims himself king of Delhi.

They Now acknowledge a Slave Dynasty.

A. D. 1236.

The Empress Raziva, daughter of Altamsh, begins to reign

They Now Make Altamsh's Daughter empress

A. D. 1265.

Balban begins to reign.

The New Emperor's Discipline is Laudable.

Balban, the greatest of the Slave dynasty, was remarkable for his energy and ability and for the discipline he introduced into the army and public service. He was, however, guilty of acts of great severity and cruelty.

A. D. 1286.

Death of Balban, and accession of Kei-kobad, son of Bughra Khan, king of Bengal. The vizier, Nazir-ud-din, influences the young emperor.

*Then Nazir-ud-din's authority Was undisputed
at Delhi.*

Kei-kobad was the grandson of Balban. Bughra Khan, Kei-kobad's father, occupied the subordinate position of king of Bengal. The vizier, Nazir-ud-din, encouraged the son in treating the father with disrespect.

A. D. 1290.

Jalal-ud-din, founder of the house of Khilji, begins to reign.

This New Family attacks Southern India.

Firuz, who assumed the title of Jalal-ud-din, ascended the throne at the age of seventy. His nephew Ala-ud-din conducted a campaign in Southern India, and conquered Daulatabad. On his return, laden with spoil, he murdered his uncle, who had crossed the Ganges to meet him.

A. D. 1295.

Ala-ud-din murders Jalal-ud-din, his uncle, and begins to reign.

The Nephew Plots against Jalal-ud-din's Life.

A. D. 1317.

Mubarik, the last of the line of Khilji, succeeds Ala-ud-din. After a few months he is murdered by Khusrau Khan, who seizes the throne.

The Emperor Mubarik assumes The Government.

A. D. 1320.

Ghias-ud-din Tughlak, founder of the house of Tughlak.

A Tughlak Monarch Now Succeeds.

Ghias-ud-din Tughlak, Governor of the Panjab, was the leader of the rebellion in which the usurper Khusrau Khan was killed. No member of the Khilji House remained, and Ghias-ud-din himself ascended the throne by the wish of the nobles. He is remarkable among the early Muhammedan sovereigns as a just and humane ruler.

Ghias-ud-din Tughlak was crushed to death at a banquet given by his son and successor, Muhammed Tughlak.

A. D. 1324.

Muhammed Tughlak I.

This Muhammed introduced a New Revenue-system.

A. D. 1325.

Muhammed Tughlak sends an army of 100,000 men through the passes of the Himalayas to attack China. The expedition fails utterly, and his soldiers are cut to pieces.

Thus Muhammed's Numerous army is Lost.

A. D. 1347.

The Bahmani kingdom of the Deccan founded by Zafir Khan.

Then a Muhammadan Reigned at Gulburga.

A body of Mughals, who had settled in Guzerat, were driven south by the oppressions of Muhammed Tughlak, and founded an independent kingdom in the Deccan under Zafir Khan, who took the title of Bahmani out of gratitude to his Hindoo patron. The Deccan and Bengal were now lost to the empire.

A. D. 1351.

Firuz Tughlak, emperor of Delhi. His reign is remarkable for the improvement he made in the laws, and for the number of public buildings he erected.

*This emperor Made improvements in Laws,
and erected Temples.*

A. D. 1380.

Kabir, a disciple of Ramanand, endeavours to reconcile Hindoos and Muhammedans by teaching a faith common to both.

This apostle united Muhammedans and Hindoos in one Sect.

A. D. 1397.

Firuz, the most celebrated of the kings of the Bahmani dynasty, begins to reign.

The Monarchy of Firuz is Celebrated in India.

A. D. 1398.

Tamerlane the Tartar invades India during the reign of Muhammed Tughlak III.

The Mughal invader Proclaims Himself emperor.

A. D. 1400.

Ramanand, the Vishnuvite reformer, tries to popularize the Vishnuvite doctrines, and preaches to the lower orders.

Then Ramunand addressed Serfs and Sudras

A. D. 1469.

The Sikh faith founded by Nanak Shah, a Hindoo Reformer.

This Reformer Disseminates an apostolic Faith.

The Sikhs were religious fanatics. The object of Nanak Guru was to reconcile the Hindoo religion with the Muhammedan by teaching that there was but one God, one Supreme Spirit, and that the Vishnu of Hindooism and the Allah of Islam were one and the same deity. The Sikh religion was a revival of Buddhism recognizing deity.—*Wheeler.*

The Grunth was the sacred book of the Sikhs, and Amritsar their sacred city.

A. D. 1486.

Birth of Chaitanya, who introduced the Vishnu-vite doctrines into Orissa.

This Reformer introduced Vishnuvite Doctrines into Orissa.

A. D. 1505.

Francis de Almeida, first Portuguese Governor in India.

The Lord of a Spice-growing Land.

A. D. 1526.

Baber, descended from Tamerlane the Tartar, defeats Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat, and founds the Mughal empire.

The Lodis are Now Defeated.

A. D. 1526.

End of the Bahmani dynasty, and rise of the five independent kingdoms of the Deccan.

The Last of a Noted Dynasty.

A. D. 1527.

Baber defeats the Hindoo alliance at Fatehpur Sikri.

The Lying Astrologer is Now Confuted.

An astrologer, before the battle of Fatehpur-Sikri, predicted the defeat of Baber, and thus occasioned much depression amongst the soldiers.—*Elphinstone.*

A. D. 1530.

Death of Baber, and accession of his son, Humayun.

The Life of a Monarch Sacrificed.

Baber is said to have attempted to restore Humayun to health by the voluntary surrender of his own life.

A. D. 1556.

Humayun is restored, after 16 years' exile in Persia, to the throne of Delhi, by help of the Persian arms.

The Long Lost exile enters Delhi.

Humayun was defeated by Sher Sur in the tenth year of his reign, and took refuge in Persia during the sixteen years the Sur dynasty reigned in Delhi.

A. D. 1556.

Akbar, son of Humayun, defeats the Afghans at Panipat, and shortly after succeeds his father on the throne.

Elizabeth, The Lady of England; Akbar, Lord of Delhi.

A. D. 1563.

The jaziah, or tax on non-Musalmans, abolished by Akbar.

Toleration and Liberality are Akbar's Distinguishing Marks.

A. D. 1565.

The battle of Talikot, and death of the last king of Vijyanagar. Overthrow of the Hindoo kingdom of Vijyanagar by the Muhammedan alliance.

The Leagued Dynasties overcame it at Last.

A. D. 1580.

Todar Mall, Akbar's celebrated finance minister, introduces a new revenue-system.

Todar Legalized a Wise System.

A. D. 1590.

Firishtah, the great Muhammedan historian, lives at the court of Bijapur in the reign of Ibrahim Adil Shah II.

The Life of Firishtah is occupied in Study.

A. D. 1595.

Chand Bibi, sultana of Ahmednagar, defends that city against Murad, son of Akbar.

The Lady of Ahmednagar Foiled Akbar's Legions.

A. D. 1600.

The English East India Company founded.

The Dispute about Spice Suggested it.

The Dutch, who were at this time the only European traders in the East Indies, raised the price of pepper and other spices, and thus suggested the desirability of opening a direct trade with the East.

A. D. 1602.

The Dutch East India Company established.

The Dutch affairs are Settled Now.

A. D. 1605.

Jahangir or Selim, son of Akbar, succeeds him on the throne of Delhi.

The Distinguished Selim Lives.

A. D. 1615.

Sir Thomas Roe, the first British ambassador to India.

Sir Thomas, Distinguished as The earliest English Legate in India.

A. D. 1623.

The Massacre of Amboyna, and consequent establishment of the English on the Coromandel coast.

The Dutch Nation authorized a Massacre of Englishmen.

A. D. 1628.

Shah Jehan, son of Jahangir, reigns.

The Deccan is Now attacked, and Bidar annexed.

Shah Jehan lost Kandahar, which had been conquered by Akbar, and other Afghan territories, but he gained Ellichpur, Ahmednagar and Bidar in the Deccan.

A. D. 1638.

Mr. Boughton having cured the daughter of the Emperor Shah Jehan, is rewarded by permission to establish factories in Bengal.

The Emperor's Daughter Must acknowledge Boughton's ability.

A. D. 1639.

Mr. Francis Day founds Madras.

Of our Three Indian Dependencies Madras is First.

Mr. Francis Day removed the English factory from Armagaon to Madras, and built Fort St. George.

A. D. 1658.

Aurangzeb deposes his father Shah Jehan.

The Deposed Emperor Lingers in Bondage.

Shah Jehan lived seven years in captivity after his third son Aurangzeb had seized the throne.

A. D. 1661.

Bombay ceded by Portugal to Charles II., king of England.

The Dowry Delivered To England.

Bombay formed part of the dowry granted to Catherine of Braganza, queen of Charles II.

A. D. 1662.

The unsuccessful campaign in Assam, conducted by Mir Jumla, Aurangzeb's general.

The Design against Assam Did Not answer.

A. D. 1713.

Farakhsiyar reigns under the control of the Sayyid king-makers, Hussain Ali and Abdulla.

Sayyids Then Controlled The Monarch.

A. D. 1718.

Balaji, the first Peshwa, establishes the Mahratta Confederacy at Poona.

The Confederacy Then Became alarming.

A. D. 1720.

The Deccan and Oudh assume their independence.

The Governor, or Nizam, of Southern India, assumes independence.

The Nizam-ul-Mulk, subahdar of the Deccan, and Saadat Khan, subahdar of Oudh, defeated the Sayyids at the battle of Shahpur, and asserted their independence of imperial rule.

A. D. 1720.

Muhammed Shah, Mughal Emperor. Rapid decay of the Muhammedan power.

The Great empire is Now Sinking.

A. D. 1721.

Baji Rao, the second and ablest of the Peshwas.

The Chambal and Nerbudda Territory is annexed.

Baji Rao took the province of Malwa, and the territory between the Chambal and the Nerbudda, from the Emperor, and wrested Bassein from the Portuguese.

A. D. 1739.

Siege of Delhi, and massacre of 8,000 inhabitants by Nadir Shah, king of Persia.

The Calamitous encounter of Mughals and Persians.

Nadir Shah, the son of a shepherd, organized an army of free-booters, and freed Persia from the Turkish and Russian yoke. He deposed the last of the Sofi line, and made himself king of Persia. The number of victims of the massacre at Delhi is variously given a from 8,000 to 100,000 — *Elphinstone.*

A. D. 1740.

Balaji Baji Rao, the third Peshwa. The Chauth is granted to the Peshwas.

The Quarter Revenue is Secured.

A. D. 1741.

Dupleix made Governor of Pondicherry and of the French dominions in India.

This Governor Resists The English occupation in India.

A. D. 1746.

War in the Carnatic. Seizure of Madras by the French under Labourdonnais and Dupleix.

This action Confers Renown on Dupleix.

A. D. 1748.

Death of the Nizam-ul-Mulk. The disputed succession occasions war between the English and French.

*The Claimants are Respectively assisted By
our enemies and ourselves.*

The British supported Nazir Jung as Nizam, and Muhammed Ali as Nawab of the Carnatic, against the French nominees, Muzuffer Jung and Chunda Saheb. During this war, the French under Bussy stormed the fortress of Giugi. It remained in the possession of the French until 1761, when it was recovered.

A. D. 1751.

Clive attacks Arcot, to divert Chunda Saheb's troops from the siege of Trichinopoly. He afterwards successfully defends the fort for 50 days against 10,000 Native troops.

The Columns Leave Trichinopoly and advance on Arcot.

A. D. 1756.

Surajah Dowlah, Nawab of Bengal, imprisons the British garrison of Calcutta in the Black Hole.

The innocent Captives' Lingering Death.

A. D. 1756.

Sack of Delhi by the Afghans under Ahmed Shah Durani.

Thou art Conquered, Luckless Delhi!

Ahmed Shah Durani invaded India six times. The sack of Delhi took place during the third invasion.

A. D. 1757.

The Battle of Plassey.

Then Clive Led our Conquering arms.

A. D. 1758.

Lord Clive, first governor of Bengal.

Then Clive Legislated in Bengal.

A. D. 1759.

Battle of Wandewash, which puts an end to France's hopes of establishing an empire in India.

Then Coote overcame Lally's Forces.

A. D. 1759.

The Dutch intrigue with Mir Jafar against the British supremacy in India, and are defeated at Chinsura.

Then Clive's Letter authorized Forde's attack.

Clive was sitting at cards when the colonel's letter was placed in his hands, and sent a reply in pencil on the back of one of them—‘Fight them immediately. I will send you the order in Council to-morrow.’ The following year Clive returned to England.”—*Marshman.*

A. D. 1761.

Third battle of Panipat, and defeat of the Mahrattas by the Afghans.

The Afghan Chief Ahmed Defended The empire.

A. D. 1761.

Pondicherry surrenders, and Lally is taken prisoner. End of the war in the Carnatic.

The Question is Decided in This encounter.

The war in the Carnatic had lasted for fifteen years. Lally, the bravest of the French commanders, and whose heroic defence of Pondicherry excited the admiration of his English opponents, was on his return to France, thrown into the Bastille, and three years later, beheaded.

A. D. 1763.

Haidar Ali obtains possession of Mysore and Bednore.

The old Chief Determines on assuming authority in Mysore.

A. D. 1765.

The Diwani of Bengal confirmed to the Company by the Emperor Shah Alum.

The Company's Diwani is Legally acknowledged.

A. D. 1766.

Ahalyá Bai, queen of Indore, succeeds Rao Holkar on the throne, and rules Indore with great success and efficiency. After her death her memory was worshipped in Malwa.

To Queen Ahalyá is Decreed Divine adoration.

A. D. 1767

Harry Verelst

The Company acknowledges a Double Government.

The dual system of Government, under which the Company was Diwan (Collector of revenue), and the Nawab Nizam (Judge in criminal cases), had been elaborated by Clive in 1765.

A. D. 1767.

Colonel Smith defeats Haidar Ali at the battles of Trinomali and Chaugama, during the first Mysore war.

Trinomali and Chaugama are Desperately Contested.

A. D. 1769.

The Treaty of Madras, by which Haidar Ali dictates terms to the President, Mr. Du Pré, and the Madras Council.

The Council accepts a Disgraceful Peace.

Haidar Ali appeared suddenly at the head of a body of cavalry within four miles of Madras, having eluded the English forces under Colonel Smith. He compelled the Madras Council to make an alliance, offensive and defensive, with him, and to agree to a mutual restitution of all conquests.

A. D. 1769.

John Cartier.

Then Cartier enjoyed Divided Power.

A. D. 1772.

Warren Hastings, governor of Bengal. The Double Government ceases.

The Company assumes Chief authority Now.

A. D. 1772.

Narayana Rao, fifth Peshwa. Assassinated the same year, leaving an infant son.

The assassin's Knive Killed Narayana.

A. D. 1772.

Raghoba's claims to the Peshwaship are acknowledged by the English, which leads to the first Mahratta war.

This Claim occasions a Contest of Nine years.

Raghoba, the uncle of Narayana Rao, and who is supposed to have been concerned in his murder, seized the throne, to the exclusion of the infant son of Narayana, who was supported by Nana Farnavis and the Mahratta leaders. By the Treaty of Surat, concluded in 1775, he agreed to cede Salsette and Bassein to the Bombay Government on condition of their acknowledging him as Peshwa.

A. D. 1773.

The Regulating Act, which constitutes the Governor of Bengal, Governor-General of India, with a Council of four Members.

The Governor and Council Maintain authority.

By the "Regulating Act" Warren Hastings became Governor-General of India, with a controlling power over Madras and Bombay. He was to have three members of Council, chosen, not by the East India Company, but by Parliament. Mr. Barwell, however, who had been a servant of the Company, retained his seat in the Council.—Wheeler.

A. D. 1774.

Warren Hastings, first Governor-General. Death of Lord Clive in England.

The Governor-General's Rule inaugurated.

A. D. 1774.

The Rohilla war. The Rohillas defeated by the Wazir of Oudh, aided by British troops.

Our Troops Conquered and Crushed Rohilkund.

A. D. 1779.

The Convention of Wargauw, which places Bombay at the mercy of the Mahrattas.

Thus Carnac Conciliated Farnavis.

A. D. 1779.

Bassein, stormed by Colonel Goddard, during the first Mahratta war.

The advance of Colonel Goddard is Famous.

Hastings disapproved of the war, which had, indeed, been undertaken by the Bombay Government without reference to the Governor in Council. He, however, despatched Goddard to Bassein, and Popham to Gwalior.

These expeditions were successful, and wiped out the disgrace of the Convention of Wargaulm.

A. D. 1780.

Birth of Ranjit Singh, the "Lion of Lahore," and founder of the Sikh kingdom.

The Khalsa. an army of Heroic Soldiers.

The Sikhs were a religious fraternity, ruled by a succession of Gurus, or prophets. By Aurangzeb's persecution they were driven to organize an army, known as the Khalsa, or Pure. Ranjit Singh employed French officers to discipline this band of fanatics, and in 1806 made himself king of the Panjab.

A. D. 1780.

The second Mysore war. Defeat of Colonel Baillie at Conjeveram by Haidar Ali.

The Carnatic overrun By Ali's Soldiers.

A. D. 1781.

Sir Eyre Coote defeats Haidar Ali at the battles of Porto Novo, Pollilor, and Solingurh, during the second Mysore war.

Then Coote overcame Haidar Ali Thrice.

A. D. 1782.

The Treaty of Salbai, which concludes the first Mahratta war.

The Conclusion of a War, and acknowledgment of Narayana.

Haidar Ali died during the negotiations for the Treaty of Salbai. His death put an end to Faruavis's hopes of concluding a separate treaty with Mysore. After the Treaty of Salbai, peace was maintained with the Mahrattas for twenty years.

A. D. 1783.

Fox's India Bill, which threatens extinction to the Court of Directors, passes the House of Commons, but is thrown out by the Lords.

The Commons endorse it, But Ministers oppose.

A. D. 1784.

Pitt's India Bill, by which the Company's Court of Directors was placed under a Board of Control.

The Controlling Board is accepted Reluctantly.

A. D. 1784.

The second Mysore war terminated by the Treaty of Mangalore, by which the conquests on both sides are restored.

The Conquests of Both are Restored.

Lord Macartney, Governor of Madras, opened communications with Tippoo with a view to making peace, contrary to the orders of Hastings. Tippoo behaved with the greatest arrogance, and the peace so made lasted only seven years.

A. D. 1785.

Sir John Macpherson.

A Temporary Governor, Whose economy is Laudable.

A. D. 1786.

The Marquis of Cornwallis.

The Criminal jurisdiction of Bengal Devolves on Europeans.

A. D. 1788.

Impeachment of Warren Hastings at the Bar of the House of Lords by Sheridan and Burke.

The impeachment is Conducted By Burke.

A. D. 1791.

Third Mysore war. Tippoo attacks Travancore, an allied State, and is defeated at Arikera by Lord Cornwallis.

Then Cornwallis Protected Travancore.

A. D. 1793.

The Permanent Settlement of Bengal.

Then Cornwallis introduced a Permanent Measure.

The Revenue Settlement of Bengal, which became law in the last year of Cornwallis's administration, was drawn up by Sir John Shore, who, however, wished it to be a Decennial, instead of a Permanent Settlement. Lord Cornwallis and the Board of Control decided that it should be permanent.

A. D. 1793.

Renewal of the Company's Charter for twenty years. Sir John Shore, Governor-General.

The Company's Privileges are once More extended.

A. D. 1798.

Sir Alured Clarke, succeeded during the year by the Marquis of Wellesley.

The Coercive Policy of Wellesley.

A. D. 1798.

Lord Wellesley's treaty with the Nizam of Hyderabad, who is obliged to dismiss his French regiments.

The Command is issued, and French Battalions are ordered off.

A. D. 1799.

Fourth and last Mysore war, defeat and death of Tippoo, and surrender of Seringapatam.

Tippoo Courts France's Friendship.

A. D. 1801.

Treaty of Lucknow, by which the British obtain possession of the Doab.

The British Secure an important Territory in Oudh.

A. D. 1802.

The Treaty of Bassein, by which Baji Rao declares himself the ally of England.

Then Baji offended Scindia and Nagpur.

By the Treaty of Bassein, the Peshwa renounced all claim to Surat and Guzerat, and agreed to dismiss all Europeans from his service who were unfriendly to the British. In the same year, by the Treaty of Amiens, Pondicherry was restored to the French, and a combined attack on the British power in India was suggested, in which the French should be supported by the Mahrattas.

A. D. 1803.

Delhi is surrendered by Scindia to the British under Lord Lake, who takes the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alum, under his protection.

*Surrender of The old Blind Shah Alum,
Mughal emperor.*

A. D. 1803.

**Battle of Aligarh under General Lake.
The Highlanders Stormed Aligarh Manfully.**

Aligarh, Scindia's great arsenal, had been fortified by French officers, and was supposed impregnable. It was stormed by the 76th Highlanders under Lord Lake, who captured 281 guns. Immediately after, Lake and his Highlanders met the French forces under Bourguin under the walls of Delhi. Laswari was fought later in the same year, General Lake again being in command.

A. D. 1803.

The second Mahratta war, and the battles of Assaye and Argaum.

Then Wellesley Subdued a Mahratta army.

A. D. 1804.

The defeat of Holkar at Dig, by Fraser and Monson.

Then Holkar Surrendered, a Rebel.

A. D. 1805.

Marquis of Cornwallis and Sir George Barlow.

Then Holkar and Scindia are Let off easily.

Wellesley had "loaded the Company with the responsibility of governing one-half, and controlling the other half, of India." The Board of Control recalled him, in terror of his bold policy, and sent out Lord Cornwallis to assume the government a second time, with strict injunctions to abstain from all interference with Native States. In consequence, Gohud and Gwalior were restored to Scindia, and a treaty was made with Holkar, replacing him in possession of all his hereditary territories. Lord Cornwallis died three months after landing in Calcutta, and Sir George Barlow pursued the same policy.
—Marshman.

A. D. 1806.

The Mutiny at Vellore.

The Vellore Sepoys are Demoralized.

A. D. 1807.

The Earl of Minto, Governor-General.

The India House inculcates a System of Clemency.

A. D. 1809.

Mr. Metcalfe compels Ranjit Singh to sign a treaty, guaranteeing that he will abstain from interference in any State under British protection.

A Settlement of The British and Sikh Frontier.

A. D. 1813.

Lord Moira, afterwards Marquis of Hastings.

They Welcome The Earl of Moira.

A. D. 1813.

The Company's Indian Monopoly ceases, their Charter being confirmed for twenty years.

This Bill Throws open Indian Markets.

The withdrawal of the Company's monopoly of trade was violently opposed by the Court of Directors, but the Board of Control, supported by the voice of the nation, prevailed. The Company, however, maintained the China monopoly for another twenty years.

A. D. 1814.

The Nepal war, and Treaty of Segauli.

They Venture among unknown Tribes and Regions.

A. D. 1817.

The Pindari war. The leader, Chitu, defeated by Sir John Malcolm, and the whole force broken up and dispersed. Battle of Mehidpur.

This Band of outlaws is Totally Crushed.

A. D. 1817.

The Treaty of Poona, by which the Peshwa binds himself to hold no communication with any European power.

Then Elphinstone Broke up The Confederacy.

A. D. 1818.

Baji Rao, breaking the Treaty of Poona, is defeated at Korygaum and Ashti, and compelled to retire to Cawnpore on a pension from the British Government. End of the Mahratta war.

Then Baji is exiled To Bithur.

A. D. 1823.

Lord Amherst, Governor-General. In the same year the King of Burmah attacks Cachar, then in alliance with England, and occasions the first Burmese war.

The Burmese Now understand England's Might.

The King of Burmah, believing the English to be only an insignificant body of traders, despatched Baudoola, his general, to drive them out of Bengal, and bring the Governor-General to Ava in golden fetters. The British, under Sir Archibald Campbell, took Rangoon at once, but the troops suffered severely from disease. In the second campaign, the British advanced to Yendabu within 40 miles of Ava.—*Marshman.*

A. D. 1826.

The first Burmese war concluded by the Treaty of Yendabu, in which the King of Burmah cedes Arakan and Tenasserim, and foregoes all claims on Assam.

*The Burmese are Now Deprived of Arakan
and Assam.*

A. D. 1827.

Lord Amherst compels the King of Delhi to acknowledge the English as the Paramount Power in India.

The British authority is Now Guaranteed.

A. D. 1827.

Bhurtpore taken by storm by Lord Combermere.

The young Rajah acknowledged by the British,
and Doorjun Lal, the usurper, deposed.

The impregnable Bhurtpore is Now Conquered.

A. D. 1829.

Lord William Cavendish Bentinck. Abolition of
Sati and Thagi, in the second year of his
administration.

The Worst Native Practices abolished.

A. D. 1833.

The Charter is again confirmed for twenty years,
and the China monopoly is withdrawn. The
Company after this exists only as a Political
Agency, with power to legislate.

*An acceptable act To British Merchants and
Manufacturers.*

By the Charter of 1833, the commercial character of the Company
ceased. The power of legislation was conferred on the Government,
and a fourth member was added to the Supreme Council. The first
legal member was Mr. Macaulay. The license system also was
abolished, and any British-born subject might now reside and trade
in the country.

A. D. 1834.

Annexation of Coorg and Cachar by Lord William Cavendish Bentinck.

The British ensign is elevated on Merkara's Ramparts.

A. D. 1835.

Establishment of the Medical College by Lord William Bentinck.

Then Bentinck encouraged Medical Learning.

A. D. 1835.

Sir Charles Metcalfe grants liberty to the Press, a measure which is displeasing to the Court of Directors, and he is recalled.

This Was Metcalfe's Last act in India.

A. D. 1836.

Lord Auckland. The Afghan war.

The Afghan War is Most Disastrous.

A. D. 1837.

Muhammed Bahadur Shah, 17th Mughal Emperor, and last of the House of Timur, reigns.

Timur's House Must Collapse.

A. D. 1838.

Herat besieged by the Persians and Russians, and successfully defended during nine months by Pottenger.

The Besiegers Must Withdraw, unsuccessful.

A. D. 1839.

The storming of Ghazni, by Sir John Keane.

They Blow up a Muhammedan Fortress.

A. D. 1839.

Capture of Cabul, and surrender of Dost Mahomed to Sir William MacNaughten.

The Banished Mahomed asks our Protection.

Dost Mahomed's one great desire was to recover Peshawar. Lord Auckland, unwilling to offend Ranjit Singh, would not promise help. The Dost then closed with the Persian offers, and Lord Auckland, to ensure a more subservient ally, determined on deposing Dost Mahomed, whom it was then convenient to call a usurper, and replacing Shah Sujah, the exiled monarch, on the throne. Shah Sujah was conducted to Cabul in triumph, but he was unpopular from the first, and it soon became evident that he could only be maintained in power by a British garrison. The garrison, however, was not quartered in the Bala Hissar, or fortress, but in cantonments Sir William MacNaughten, the envoy, protested against this, but in vain.

A. D. 1841.

Afghanistan rises in rebellion against the English garrison, under Akbar Khan, a son of Dost Mahomed. Assassination of Burnes and MacNaughten.

The Victims of a Rebel's Treachery.

A. D. 1842.

The retreat from Afghanistan. Lord Auckland succeeded by Lord Ellenborough.

The British army of Retribution under Nott.

A. D. 1843.

The victory of Miani by Sir Charles Napier, and annexation of Scinde.

The Baluchis are Routed at Miani.

After the occupation of Cabul, and installation of Shah Sujah Sir William MacNaughten enforced in his name the payment of a tribute by the Amirs of Scinde, who had forty years before been dependent upon Cabul. This tribute had fallen into disuse, and the Amirs considered themselves independent. Lord Auckland insisted on imposing a subsidiary treaty, and the Amirs had to submit. In 1843, Sir Charles Napier, who was invested by Lord Ellenborough with diplomatic as well as military power, declared the Amirs to have broken their treaty, and shown a spirit of hostility after our reverses in Cabul. He defeated the Amirs at Miani, and entered Haiderabad in triumph. Scinde was annexed, but the Directors were displeased, and the annexation was one of the causes which induced them to recall Lord Ellenborough.

A. D. 1844.

Viscount Hardinge, Governor-General.

Then Hardinge Rules, and Ellenborough is Recalled.

A. D. 1845.

First Sikh war, and battles of Moodkee, Ferozshah and Aliwal.

The Heir of Ranjit installed at Lahore.

A. D. 1846.

End of the first Sikh war. Dhulip Singh recognized as Rajah, with Major Lawrence as Resident.

*Then Hardinge acknowledged Ranjit's
Degenerate offspring.*

A. D. 1848.

The Earl of Dalhousie, Governor-General.

The Wisest Ruler of British India.

INDIAN CHRONOLOGY.

A. D. 1849.

The second Sikh war terminated by the victory of Guzerat under Lord Gough. The Panjab becomes a British Province.

Termination of a War, and annexation of a Rich Province.

Dhulip Singh transferred the Panjab to the Company, and accepted an annuity of five lakhs a year. Ranjit's prediction that "the Panjab would also become red, in allusion to the colour of the British territories on the map, was thus fulfilled.—*Marshman*.

A. D. 1852.

The second Burmese war, and annexation of Pegu.

The Irrawady Valley offers Little or No opposition.

A. D. 1853.

The Company obtain by cession, the territory of the Berars, or Assigned Districts, and by lapse, Jhansi and Nagpur.

The annexation, By Lapse, of an important Mahratta inheritance.

A. D. 1853.

The Charter of 1853, which withdraws the patronage of the Civil Service from the Directors, and establishes open competition.

The Board Loses its Monopoly of appointments.

By the Charter of 1853, Bengal was made a Lieutenant-Governorship, the first Lieutenant-Governor being Sir Frederick Halliday.

A. D. 1856.

The Annexation of Oudh.

The Annexation of Oudh By Lord Dalhousie.

A. D. 1857.

The Indian Mutiny, in the second year of Lord Canning's administration.

This outbreak Was in Lord Canning's official administration.

A. D. 1858.

The Act for the Better Government of India, which transfers the Company's power to the Crown.

The Various Languages of India announce Victoria's assumption of authority.

A. D. 1862.

Earl of Elgin, viceroy of India. His rule of twenty months is ended by his death at Dhurm-sala.

The Viceroy's Death occasioned a New appointment.

A Muhammedan conspiracy, supported by Wahabee fanatics, occurred during Lord Elgin's administration, but was crushed by the promptitude of Sir William Denison, then Provisional Governor-General.

A. D. 1863.

The Governor of Madras officiates as Viceroy.

Then William Denison of Madras officiates.

A. D. 1863.

Death of Dost Mahommed, and recognition of his son, Shere Ali, as Amir of Afghanistan.

The Heir of Dost Mahommed is acknowledged.

Shere Ali obtained his father's throne after much fighting, but the British Government maintained a strict neutrality.

A. D. 1864.

Lord Lawrence. The Bhutan war. Negotiations conducted by Ashley Eden.

The Hon'ble Ashley Eden is Discourteously Received.

The second campaign, undertaken the next year, was more successful, and the Dooar tract was annexed. Our troops suffered greatly from the climate.

A. D. 1869.

Earl of Mayo. The visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to India.

The Visit of a Distinguished Personage.

A. D. 1872.

Assassination of Lord Mayo, and accession of Lord Northbrook.

The assassin's Hand Concluded a Noble existence.

A. D. 1875.

Visit of the Prince of Wales.

Then India Welcomed Albert Edward Cordially and Loyally.

A. D. 1877.

Lord Lytton. The Queen assumes the title of Empress of India, January 1st, 1877.

Then Beaconsfield's Cabinet offers an Imperial Crown.

Lord Lytton's administration began in 1876. In the following year, Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India at the Delhi Durbar.

A. D. 1879

Murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari, the British Resident at Cabul.

The Heroic Cavagnari Falls.

Lord Mayo formally acknowledged Shere Ali as Amir of Afghanistan at the Umballa Durbar in 1869. In 1878, however, it was found that Shere Ali was intriguing with Russia, and this led to war. Shere Ali fled, and a treaty was made with his son, Yakub Khan, which extended the British frontier. A British Resident was now allowed to reside at Cabul, but he was treacherously murdered. Sir Frederick Roberts was then sent, who occupied Cabul and Kandahar.

A. D. 1880.

Lord Ripon, who owed his appointment to a change in the Ministry.

The Whig Viceroy Succeeds.

A. D. 1884.

Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India.

The Viceroy's Welcome is Rapturous.

A. D. 1885.

Durbar at Rawul Pindi, and Conference between Lord Dufferin and the Amir of Afghanistan.

The Viceroy is entertained With Loyalty in Afghanistan.

A. D. 1885.

The Burmah Expedition. Thebaw surrenders Mandalay, his army, forts and guns, to General Prendergast, in command of the expedition.
Thebaw abdicates, and His White Elephant is Looted.

A. D. 1886.

Annexation of Burmah.
The Burmese joyfully accept British Domination.

A. D. 1888.

Lord Lansdowne, Viceroy of India.
This Viceroy Has Valuable administrative experience.

A. D. 1890.

Visit of Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence.
The Heir of England arrives on a Foreign Shore.

A. D. 1891.

The Disaster in Manipur. Murder of Mr. Quinton, Chief Commissioner of Assam, and five officers of his staff, by the Regent, or Senaputty, of Manipur.
The British Force is outnumbered, and Treacherously entrapped.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS
IN
BRITISH HISTORY.

CHRONOLOGY OF BRITISH HISTORY.

B. C. 55.

Julius Cæsar's first invasion of Britain.

Julius's invincible Legions Land in Albion.

A. D. 59.

Suetonius Paulinus, governor of the Roman Province of Britain, during the reign of Nero.

An Imperial Legate, Paulinus, is appointed.

A. D. 59.

London, the Roman Colony, attacked and burned by Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, during Paulinus's expedition against Mona or Anglesey.

London is in Flames.

A. D. 78.

Julius Agricola, governor of Britain, extends a line of fortresses from the Firth of Clyde to the Firth of Forth.

Julius Agricola is Governor of Britain.

A. D. 211.

The Emperor Severus, with his sons Caracalla and Geta, extends the Roman Frontier on the north, and wrests from the Caledonians a portion of their territory. He died on his return to York.

*Severus annexes a Northern Territory, and
extends The Empire.*

A. D. 418.

The Romans finally depart from Britain, having once more repaired the British fortresses on the north.

Rome abandons The unhappy Britons.

A. D. 429.

The Hallelujah Victory. Defeat of the Picts and Scots by the Britons under St. Germain of Auxerre, the Gaulish Bishop.

Rout of an aggressive Nation of Picts.

A. D. 446

The Britons again implore the help of Rome against the Picts and Scots. Assistance is refused, the Roman legions being required to defend the city itself from Attila's attacks.

Rome Rejects a Despairing Appeal.

A. D. 450.

Invasion of Kent by two Jutish leaders, Hengist and Horsa.

Rowena, a Lovely Saxon, arrives at Ebbs-fleet.

A. D. 477.

Invasion of Sussex by Ella the Saxon and his son Cissa. They seize Anderida or Pevensey, and slaughter the garrison.

Anderida, an Old Roman Camp, is Captured.

A. D. 497.

Invasion of Wessex by Cerdic the Saxon and his son Cynric.

Reinforcements under Port assist Cerdic.

A. D. 527.

Fourth invasion under Ercemvine the Saxon and founding of the Kingdom of Essex.

Ercemvine Lands in Essex and establishes a New Kingdom.

A. D. Cir: 540.

Fifth settlement by the Angles under Uffa, and founding of the Kingdom of East Anglia, now Norfolk and Suffolk.

Lost are all authentic Records of early Suffolk.

A. D. 547.

Sixth settlement under Ida and the Angles, and founding of the Kingdoms of Bernicia and Deira, afterwards joined under the name of Northumbria.

Ida Lands on a Rocky Coast.

A. D. 568.

Ethelbert, king of Kent, fifth in descent from Hengist, begins to reign.

Ethelbert Lives, a Descendant of Hengist.

A. D. 586.

Seventh settlement, by the Angles, and founding of Mercia in the Midland Counties.

It Lies West of East Anglia and Deira.

A. D. 597.

Christianity introduced into Saxon England by Augustine the Monk, during the reign of Ethelbert.

A Latin Friar established Christianity in England.

A. D. 602.

Augustine, the first English Bishop, forms the sees of Canterbury and Rochester.

Augustine Dedicated a Site, and instituted a New Orthodoxy.

A. D. 793.

First invasion of England by the Northmen or Scandinavians. They land at Lindisfarn, and plunder the Churches and Monasteries.

Churches are Plundered, and Monks oppressed.

A. D. 827.

Egbert, king of Wessex, the eighth Bretwalda, unites the Seven Saxon Kingdoms, or Heptarchy.

Wessex of Anglo-Saxon Nations is Chief.

A. D. 836.

Ethelwolf succeeds his father Egbert, and associates his son Athelstan with him in the Government.

Ethelwolf Was Most Devout.

A. D. 858.

Ethelbald and Ethelbert, sons of Ethelwolf, divide the kingdom.

Ethelbald Was Legal Heir.

A. D. 866.

Ethelred I., fourth son of Ethelwolf, during whose reign the Danes renew their attacks.

England is again attacked By Destructive Danes.

A. D. 871.

The Danes ravage East Anglia, and put Edmond, king of the country, to death.

Victory over Edmond, King of The East Angles.

A. D. 871.

Alfred the Great, the founder of the English Monarchy.

Alfred Was of Great use To England.

A. D. 878.

Alfred makes a division of the kingdom, ceding to Guthrum, the Danish Prince, all the territory north of Watling Street, thence called Danelagh.

Half of Alfred's Kingdom Was alienated.

A. D. 901.

Edward the Elder, son of Alfred, the first to assume the title of king of England.

Proclamation of Edward, Surnamed The Elder.

A. D. 925.

Athelstan, son of Edward the Elder. He encouraged commerce, and intercourse with foreign nations.

England's Prosperity as a Nation is Largely increased.

A. D. 940.

Edmond I., or the Elder. He abolishes the five Danish settlements in Mercia, and takes Cumberland from the British, bestowing it on Malcolm, king of Scotland, on condition of his paying him homage.

Abolition of Five Rebellious Settlements.

A. D. 946.

Edred succeeds his brother, Edmond the Elder. He is entirely governed by Dunstan, Abbot of Glastonbury.

Edred Fosters Recluses, especially Dunstan.

A. D. 955.

Edwy, son of Edmond the Elder. Dunstan divides the kingdom, giving the north-west portion to Edgar

Edwy's authority is First Limited, and ultimately Lost.

A. D. 958.

Edgar succeeds to the whole kingdom on the death of Edwy. During his reign Dunstan and the monks rise rapidly in power.

A Priest Legislates, and enforces Benedictine authority.

A. D. 975.

Edward II., surnamed the Martyr.

Poor Edward's Career ends Lamentably.

A. D. 979.

Ethelred II., surnamed the Unready, half-brother of Edward the Martyr. He institutes the Danegelt, a tribute levied to pay off the Danes.

Ethelred's Policy of Compromise is Fatal.

A. D. 1002.

Massacre of the Danes at the festival of St. Brice, 13th November. Gunilda, sister of Sweyn, king of Norway, perished in the massacre.

Even The Sister of Sweyn escaped Not.

A. D. 1016.

Edward Ironside, son of Ethelred the Unready. After a few months Edmond and Canute agree to a division of the kingdom, Canute taking the north-west or Danish portion. By Edmond's violent death within the year, Canute becomes king of all England.

Then Saxon-England obeys The Dane.

A. D. 1018.

Canute marries Emma, sister of Richard, duke of Normandy, and widow of Ethelred the Unready.

The Sovereign espoused Emma, Ethelred The Unready's Widow.

A. D. 1035.

Harold Harefoot, son of Canute and Elgiva, succeeds to all the countries north of Thames, the Southern countries, with Winchester as the capital, declaring for Hardicanute.

Then Elgiva's Son Maintained a Limited authority.

A. D. 1040.

Hardicanute, son of Canute and Emma, acknowledged king of all England on the death of Harold Harefoot.

This Short Reign ends Sadly.

A. D. 1042.

Edward the Confessor, son of Ethelred the Unready and Emma.

The Saxon administration is Restored Now.

A. D. 1066.

Harold II., son of Godwin, succeeds Edward the Confessor. He is attacked by his brother Tosti and a Norwegian force under Harold Hardrada. Tosti is defeated and slain at the battle of Stamford Bridge.

A Traitor's Shameful Defeat and Death.

A. D. 1066.

The Battle of Senlac, or Hastings. Harold defeated and slain by William of Normandy.

The Saxon Dynasty is Denationalized.

A. D. 1070.

Stigand the Primate deposed, and Lanfranc promoted to the vacant See.

Then Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, is Superseded.

A. D. 1087.

William Rufus, second son of William the Conqueror, succeeds, to the exclusion of his brother Robert.

The elder Son is ousted, and His inheritance Curtailed.

A. D. 1089.

Death of Lanfranc. The king allowed the see to remain vacant for four years, and at last filled it by the appointment of Anselm.

The See is Vacant Four years.

A. D. 1091.

Malcolm III., king of Scotland, agrees to do homage to William Rufus, and restores Cumberland to the English Crown.

The Scots abandon an important Fief To England.

A. D. 1100.

Henry I., king of England, surnamed Beau Clerc.

This is The Scholarly Sovereign.

A. D. 1106.

Battle of Tenchebrai, and defeat of Robert by Henry. After this Normandy becomes a province of England.

The engagement at Tenchebrai Secures an important Duchy.

A. D. 1120.

Death by shipwreck of Prince William, only son of Henry. This misfortune embittered Henry's later years, and increased the severity of his disposition.

The Tyrant "Never Smiled again."

A. D. 1135.

Stephen, count of Blois, nephew of Henry, usurps the throne.

The oath of allegiance To Matilda Lacks observance.

A. D. 1138.

Battle of the Standard, and total defeat of David, king of Scotland, by Stephen.

This is The Empress Maud's uncle and Brave ally.

A. D. 1141.

Battle of Lincoln. Stephen is defeated and taken prisoner, and Matilda is acknowledged queen.

The Turbulent Reign of The unfortunate Empress.

A. D. 1154.

Henry II., first of the Plantagenet dynasty, succeeds on the death of Stephen.

This is The Empress's Lawful Representative.

A. D. 1164.

The Constitutions of Clarendon, by which clerical offenders are declared amenable to secular jurisdiction.

Ecclesiastical offenders are subject To The Decision of Royal Judges.

A. D. 1171.

The Conquest of Ireland. Henry receives the submission of Earl Strongbow, and makes him Governor or Seneschal of the island.

This is The Commencement of interminable Trouble:

A. D. 1174.

Henry does penance at Becket's tomb. Defeat and capture of William, king of Scots, at Alnwick.

The Tonsured Abbots Chastise a Royal offender.

A. D. 1187.

The Sultan Saladin seizes Jerusalem, and occasions the Second Crusade. Henry, Philip, and Frederick Barbarossa join the expedition.

Turks occupy The Holy City.

A. D. 1189.

Richard I., Cœur de Lion, ascends the throne.
Of his ten years' reign one only was spent in
England.

These Ten years Were unfortunate For England.

A. D. 1192.

Richard takes Ascalon, during the Third Crusade.
On his return to Europe he is seized and im-
prisoned by the Emperor in the Tyrol.

*The Emperor Took advantage of Plantagenet's
utmost Need.*

A. D. 1199.

John, surnamed Lackland, usurps the throne, the
lawful heir being Arthur of Brittany.

The Tyrant John assassinated Poor Prince Arthur.

A. D. 1204.

Rouen surrenders to Philip Augustus, and
Normandy is reunited to the crown of France.
*Then England abandoned Normandy and Surren-
dered Rouen.*

A. D. 1215.

The Barons of England, under Stephen Langton, and William, earl of Pembroke, compel John to sign Magna Charta.

The Nobles of England assert Their Liberty.

A. D. 1216.

Henry III. (of Winchester) ascends the throne. During his minority the Earl of Pembroke is Protector.

The Noble Earl assumes The Direction of affairs.

A. D. 1258.

The Mad Parliament. The Barons assemble with their military retainers, and compel the king to submit to their terms.

The Nickname of a Lawless assembly of Barons.

A. D. 1265.

Leicester's Parliament. This may be regarded as the first meeting of the House of Commons, or representative assembly. Hitherto the Parliament had consisted of Barons only.

The National assembly Deliberates in London.

A. D. 1265.

Battle of Evesham. Prince Edward defeats the revolutionary party, and restores his father's authority.

The Narrow escape of Edward. and Death of Leicester.

A. D. 1272.

Edward I., king of England. He was absent in the Holy Land at the time of his father's death, but was declared king in his absence.

The Nobles Confirmed Edward's Nomination.

A. D. 1283.

Completion of the conquest of Wales, and massacre of the Bards.

There is No Hope in Edward's Mercy.

A. D. 1290.

Banishment of the Jews from England, by the persuasion of Eleanor of Provence, the king's mother.

The Jewish Nation is exiled For Eleanor's Sake.

A. D. 1286.

Death of Alexander III., king of Scotland.
Edward III. proposes to unite the two kingdoms by a marriage between his eldest son and the Maiden of Norway, who on her grandfather's death was recognised as queen of Scotland.

This occasioned a National War of eight years' Duration.

A. D. 1291.

Death of the Maiden of Norway.

The Norwegian Princess's Tragical end.

A. D. 1296.

Battle of Dunbar, and defeat of the Scots under John Baliol. Edward removes the sacred stone from Scone to Westminster Abbey, and assumes the title of King of Scotland.

The Noteworthy Field of Dunbar.

A. D. 13¹ 6.

Robert Bruce crowned king of Scotland at Scone.

This is a Memorable instance of Scottish Determination.

A. D. 1312.

Suppression of the Order of Knights Templars
by Pope Clement I.

*This Military order is abolished, and Their estates
Nationalized.*

A. D. 1314.

Defeat of the English by Bruce at the battle
of Bannockburn. Scotland's independence
guaranteed

*The infantry Make an attack, and The English
are Routed.*

A. D. 1328.

Death of Charles IV., and accession of Philip
of Valois. Edward III. lays claim to the
crown of France in right of his mother
Isabella, and this begins the Hundred Years'
War.

*This Mistake of Edward's involves a Nation in
War.*

A. D. 1333.

Battle of Halidon Hill, and defeat of the Scots under the Regent Douglas. David Bruce takes refuge in France at the Court of Philip III.

This Most unfortunate Monarch Must abdicate.

A. D. 1340.

Battle of Sluys. The French defeated by Edward with great loss

The Memorable Repulse at Sluys.

A. D. 1347.

Calais surrenders to Edward, under the heroic Governor John de Vienne.

The English Monarch Reduces Calais.

A. D. 1356.

Battle of Poictiers. Defeat and capture of John, king of France, by Edward the Black Prince.

This unfortunate Monarch Lived and Died in exile.

A. D. 1360.

Peace of Bretigny. Edward renounces his claim to the crown of France, and surrenders all his French possessions except Guienne and Poitou.

Touraine, Maine, and Anjou are Definitely Surrendered.

A. D. 1381.

Rebellion of Wat Tyler. A hundred thousand people in arms, demanding abolition of villeinage and other concessions.

A Tumultuous Mob assembles under Wat Tyler.

A. D. 1388.

The Battle of Otterburn, or Chevy Chase, between the Percies and the Douglases.

The Madcap Harry Hotspur.

A. D. 1401.

William Sautree, the first Wycliffite Martyr, burned at Smithfield.

The Reformer Sautree Tried and executed.

A. D. 1403.

Battle of Shrewsbury. Total defeat and death of Percy, and victory of the King.

Total Rout at Shrewsbury of Mortimer's Ally.

A. D. 1405.

Capture by Henry IV. of Prince James of Scotland, afterwards James I.

The Royal Scottish Laddie is imprisoned.

A. D. 1415.

Battle of Agincourt. Utter defeat of the French, and capture of the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon.

The Resistless English archers Take Level Aim.

A. D. 1415.

In commemoration of the victory of Agincourt, tonnage and poundage, a form of revenue, is granted to Henry for life. Charles I. tried to levy tonnage and poundage ; and this the Commons declared contrary to law, and it formed one of the grievances at the outbreak of the Civil War.

In This Reign an unusual Tax is Levied.

A. D. 1420.

The Treaty of Troyes. Henry marries Catherine of France, accepts the regency during Charles VI.'s life, and is declared his successor, to the exclusion of the Dauphin.

The Ratification of a Nominal Sovereignty.

A. D. 1429.

Joan of Arc compels the Earl of Suffolk to raise the siege of Orleans. She conducts Charles VII. to Rheims, where he is crowned.

The Relief of Orleans Nerves France anew.

A. D. 1431.

The Regent Bedford crowns Henry II. at Paris. Capture and execution of the Maid of Orleans.

The Resolute Maiden is Tried and executed.

A. D. 1451.

The English are expelled from France, retaining only Calais.

The English Reverses end in Loss of Territory.

A. D. 1455.

Outbreak of the Civil War. The Lancastrians are defeated by the Yorkists at St. Albans, and the King is taken prisoner and detained for one year.

The Rose of Lancaster is out of Luck.

A. D. 1460.

Battle of Northampton. The King is again defeated, and the Duke of York's title to the crown is acknowledged by the Peers.

Then Richard Duke of York's Succession is acknowledged.

A. D. 1461.

Margaret defeats the Duke of York at the battle of Wakefield. The Duke is killed in the action, and his claim devolves upon his eldest son Edward. Edward defeats Margaret at Mortimer's Cross, she gains the second battle of St. Albans, and withdraws to the north. Edward enters London and is proclaimed king.

Then Rene's Daughter escaped The Yorkists.

A. D. 1464.

Margaret obtains help from Louis XI., and invades England. She is defeated by Lord Montacute at Hedgeley Moor and Hexham, and escapes to Flanders, and thence to her father's Court.

The Royal exile is Defeated, and Robbed of all.

A. D. 1471.

Edward offends Warwick by marrying Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Grey. Warwick accordingly forms an alliance with Margaret, and marries his daughter Lady Anne to Prince Edward. They invade England and are totally defeated at Barnet and Tewkesbury.

The Rose of York Conquers at Tewkesbury.

A. D. 1475.

Treaty of Pecquigny. Louis ransoms Margaret of Anjou, and agrees to marry his son the Dauphin to Edward's daughter. The marriage contract, however, was broken in 1483.

The Ransomed Queen is at Liberty.

A. D. 1483.

Edward V. reigns three months, and is succeeded by his uncle Richard Duke of Gloucester.

The Reign of Edward is ended By Murder.

A. D. 1485.

The Duke of Buckingham deserts Richard, and joins the party of Henry, earl of Richmond.
Defeat and death of Richard III. at Bosworth.

The Roses are joined in Henry of Lancaster and Elizabeth of York.

A. D. 1501.

Henry VII.'s son Arthur marries Catherine of Aragon. His daughter Margaret marries James IV. of Scotland.

These alliances occasioned Long years of Stormy Troubles.

A. D. 1509.

Henry VIII., king of England.

This Learned Sovereign altered England's Faith.

A. D. 1513.

The Battle of Flodden. James IV. is defeated and slain.

The Life of James is Thus Miserably ended.

A. D. 1533.

Henry divorces Catherine of Aragon, and marries Anne Boleyn. This act may be considered as the era of the separation of the English Church from Rome.

The Loyal Universities issue a Mandate authorizing Anne's Marriage.

A. D. 1535.

Fisher and More indicted for high treason, for refusing to acknowledge the King's supremacy, and executed.

The Loyal More's Life is ended.

A. D. 1536.

Tyndale's translation of the Bible published.

The ancient Languages explained and Many Difficulties overcome.

A. D. 1742.

The Battle of the Solway. James V. defeated by the Duke of Norfolk. James dies of grief shortly after hearing of the birth of his daughter, the celebrated Mary Stuart.

The Lassie's advent Rouses No enthusiasm in James.

A. D. 1547.

Accession of Edward VI. As he is a minor, a council of sixteen executors is appointed, in accordance with the late King's will.

*The only undoubtedly Legal Representative of
England's Autocratic King.*

A. D. 1553.

Mary is proclaimed Queen. Lady Jane Grey's reign of ten days is followed by her imprisonment in the Tower, and execution in the following year.

The Lady Jane and Lady Mary are in arms.

A. D. 1556.

Execution of Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Archbishop's Life Laid Down.

A. D. 1558.

Elizabeth, Queen of England.

Of Tudors Elizabeth is Last, and Legislates Best.

A. D. 1586

Leicester is despatched to Holland, to aid the revolted provinces against Philip II. of Spain. Unsuccessful attack upon Zutphen, and death of Leicester's nephew, Sir Philip Sidney.

The Earl of Leicester's efforts Were Defeated.

A. D. 1587.

Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots.

The Lovely But unfortunate Queen.

A. D. 1587.

Defeat of the Spanish Armada under Medina Sidonia, by Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord High Admiral.

*Then Lord Howard of Effingham Crushed
England's enemy.*

A. D. 1599.

Tyrone raises a rebellion in Ireland, and Essex is appointed Lord-Lieutenant to restore order.

*The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is Elizabeth's
Prime Favourite.*

A. D. 1603.

James VI. of Scotland succeeds to the throne of England, in accordance with the last wishes of Elizabeth.

The Dying Sovereign elected James as Monarch.

A. D. 1607.

James' Town in Virginia, the first British Colony, founded.

They Determine on Settling and Colonizing in America.

A. D. 1613.

Death of Henry, prince of Wales, and marriage of the Princess Elizabeth to the Elector Palatine.

Elizabeth, The Daughter of James, and The Elector are Married.

A. D. 1618.

Execution of Sir Walter Raleigh, on an unfounded charge of treason, and connivance in the Main Plot, discovered in 1603. The true reason was James's desire to oblige the Court of Spain.

Spain Then Demanded The execution of a Hero.

A. D. 1620.

Battle of Prague. Defeat of Frederick the Elector Palatine by the Austrians, and ruin of the Protestant cause in South Germany.

The English are Dissatisfied, and authorize a New Subsidy.

A. D. 1628.

The Petition of Right, called the Second Great Charter, becomes law. Buckingham was assassinated in the same year.

They Demanded a New endorsement of an old Bill.

A. D. 1637.

Charles, by the advice of Laud, attempts to force the English ecclesiastical system upon the Scottish Church.

The Archbishop's Dangerous advice Misleads Charles.

A. D. 1640.

The Short Parliament, called by Charles after an interval of eleven years, and abruptly dissolved by him after a month's session. Six months afterwards, the Long Parliament met, which sat for twenty years. In the following year Strafford was executed.

The Dissolution Ruined Strafford.

A. D. 1642.

The Civil War begins by Charles unfurling his standard at Nottingham. The battles of Edgehill, Atherton Moor, and Newbury, on the whole favourable to the King, took place the same year.

Then an ensign of Direful import is Raised at Nottingham.

A. D. 1644.

Battle of Marston Moor, and complete defeat of the Royalists by Cromwell and the Scots.

The Disastrous encounter of Royalist and Republican.

A. D. 1645.

Execution of Archbishop Laud, four years after the death of Strafford.

Then Died an ardent Royalist, Archbishop Laud.

A. D. 1645.

Battle of Naseby. Charles and Prince Rupert entirely defeated by Fairfax and Cromwell.

The Daring Rupert Lost an army.

A. D. 1649.

Execution of Charles I. at Whitehall.

The Desperate act of Republican Fanaticism.

A. D. 1649.

The Commonwealth. In the same year Charles II. is proclaimed at Edinburgh.

The Devoted adherents Rally around an unfortunate Prince.

A. D. 1651.

Charles is crowned at Scone. He invades England, and is signally defeated by Cromwell at Worcester.

This is a Day of Luck To England's insurgent armies.

A. D. 1653.

Cromwell made Protector by the Parliament with a Council of twenty-one members.

The Democracy ends in a Limited Monarchy.

A. D. 1658.

The death of Cromwell, on September 3rd. His son Richard succeeds him as Protector, but occupies the position only six months.

This Day ends a Life of Boundless ambition.

A. D. 1660.

General Monk advances from Scotland, and restores the Parliament, which had been expelled in the preceding year by Lambert. The Parliament thus restored voted the recall of Charles, who accordingly entered London on May 29th.

The old Dynasty is Declared Statutory.

A. D. 1668.

The Triple alliance between England, Holland, and Sweden, and Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle.

The English and Dutch are Declared Brothers in arms.

A. D. 1670.

The Treaty of Dover, a secret compact between Charles and Louis XIV. Charles agrees to assist Louis against Holland, and accepts a pension of £120,000.

This Dover alliance is Charles' Snare.

A. D. 1673.

The Test Act passed. James in consequence resigns the command of the Fleet, and soon after marries Mary of Modena.

The Duke of York Contracts an unfortunate Marriage.

A. D. 1678.

The Popish Plot. The Protestants rise in great alarm at the pretended revelations of Titus Oates, and many Roman Catholics are impeached and executed.

The Defamation of unblemished Characters By Oates arouses alarm.

A. D. 1679.

The Habeas Corpus Act, by which every prisoner may demand a trial within the first term after his commitment.

This act Defends our Countrymen From unlawful imprisonment.

A. D. 1683.

The Great Whig and the Rye House Plot. Execution of Russell and Sidney on a charge of conspiracy. Monmouth and Hampden escape.
A Treasonable attempt at Depriving James of His Monarchy.

A. D. 1685.

James II. The Western insurrection under Monmouth. He is defeated at Sedgemoor, taken prisoner, and executed.

The Discomfited Whigs acknowledge James at Last.

A. D. 1688.

The Declaration of Indulgence, and Trial of the Seven Bishops. Birth of James Francis, the Old Pretender.

The Declaration of Indulgence arouses British Heroism.

A. D. 1688.

The Interregnum. James abdicates, and escapes to France, where he is kindly received by Louis XIV.

On The 11th of December James escaped, and William of Orange arrived at Whitehall.

A. D. 1689.

Accession of William and Mary in February.

The Orange Dynasty under William is Proclaimed.

A. D. 1689.

The Battle of Killiecrankie, near Blair Athol. Dundee, or Claverhouse, dies in the moment of victory, and Edinburgh surrenders to William.

Then Dundee Bravely Fell.

A. D. 1690.

The Battle of the Boyne. William entirely defeats James, who returns to France. Schomberg and Walker fall in the action.

The Dutch Flag is again Successful.

A. D. 1692.

The Massacre of Glencoe, on February 13th, under Sir John Dalrymple, afterwards Lord Stair.

The Disastrous February Night.

A. D. 1692.

The French espouse James's cause, and are defeated under Tourville at the Battle of La Hogue by the English and Dutch.

After This Defeat James's Plans are Nearly exhausted.

A. D. 1692.

An association of London merchants offer a loan of one million to William ; this begins the National Debt.

This Debt occasioned England's First National embarrassment.

A. D. 1697.

The Peace of Ryswick. Louis cedes his conquests, and acknowledges William III. as king of England. Peter the Great visits England.

In The English Dockyards Peter obtained Great experience.

A. D. 1700.

Death of Charles II. of Spain without male heirs. The Crown of Spain is claimed by Philip V., grandson of Louis, and Charles III., son of the Emperor. Both traced their descent through Princesses to Philip III. of Spain.

The Contested Spanish Succession.

A. D. 1694.

The Censorship of the Press abolished by William, and Triennial Parliaments established.

This is Decidedly in Favour of Reform.

A. D. 1701.

The Grand Alliance, or Treaty, between England, Holland, and the Emperor, in favour of Charles III., king of Spain. In the same year James II. died in France, and Louis XIV., in defiance of the Treaty of Ryswick, acknowledged James Francis, the Pretender, as king of England.

This Charles is Son of The Emperor.

A. D. 1701.

The Act of Settlement passed, for securing the Protestant Succession. The Parliament names Sophia, grand-daughter of James I., as heir, in case William and Anne should leave no children.

They Chose Sophia The Electress.

A. D. 1703.

The Great Storm. Great damage to property, and loss of life in the South of England.

The Great Storm occasioned Much injury.

A. D. 1704.

Battle of Blenheim. Complete defeat of the Bavarians and French under Tallard by Marlborough and Prince Eugene.

Tallard is Completely Subdued and Routed.

A. D. 1705.

Conquest of Gibraltar by Sir George Rooke.

Then Gibraltar Surrendered after a Long attack.

A. D. 1707.

Union of the Parliaments of England and Scotland, each country retaining its own ecclesiastical establishment.

They institute one Kingdom, and Separate Churches.

A. D. 1711.

Charles III., nominal king of Spain, relinquishes his claim to that Crown, and is elected emperor of Germany as Charles VI.

Then Charles obtained The Imperial Title.

A. D. 1713.

The Peace of Utrecht. England acknowledges Philip V. as king of Spain, and Louis promises to uphold the Protestant Succession in Britain, and to cause James Francis, the Pretender, to leave France. Gibraltar, Minorca, and Nova Scotia are ceded to England.

England Then obtained Gibraltar and The island of Minorca.

A. D. 1715.

Death of Louis XIV. The Earl of Mar heads an attempt in favour of James Francis, and is defeated by Argyle at the battle of Sheriffmuir.

The Cause o^f The Jacobites is Lost.

A. D. 1719.

The Czar, Philip V. of Spain, and Charles XII. of Sweden, endeavour to restore the Stuarts. The Spanish Fleet is destroyed by a storm before reaching England.

The Czar endeavoured To assist James Francis.

A. D. 1726.

Fahrenheit's, and the Centigrade Thermometer invented.

This is Celsius's New Discovery.

A. D. 1740.

Death of the Emperor, Charles VI. His hereditary dominions of Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia had been secured to his daughter Maria Theresa by the Pragmatic Sanction. England espouses the cause of Maria Theresa against Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, and the Elector of Bavaria, who disputed her rights.

The Empress Confidently Relied on England's Support.

A. D. 1743.

Battle of Dettingen, gained by George II. over the French and Bavarians. This was the last battle in which an English king fought in person

Then George Roused England's Military ardour.

A. D. 1745.

Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, lands at Moidart in the West of Scotland. The Highlanders rise in defence of his cause, and he defeats Sir John Cope at the Battle of Preston Pans.

The Clans Rally under Lochiel.

A. D. 1724.

The Treaty of Vieuna, entered into by Spain, Russia, and the Emperor, against England and France. In opposition to this, England forms with France, Sweden, and Holland a defensive treaty, known as the Treaty of Hanover.

This Coalition Neutralizes Russia's unfriendly attempts.

A. D. 1746.

Charles Edward marches to Derby, but is compelled to retreat north by the disaffection of his followers. He is defeated at Culloden by the Duke of Cumberland, and escapes, after many adventures, to France.

The Chevalier Reaches Derby unopposed.

A. D. 1748.

The Peace of Aix-La-Chapelle. All conquests were restored except Silesia, which Frederick the Great retained.

All The Conquests are Restored, except Brandenburg's.

A. D. 1752.

The Reform of the Calendar. The Gregorian, or New Style, is adopted, eleven days in September of this year being suppressed.

Abolition of The old or Julian Calendar, and Legalization of a New one.

A. D. 1756.

The French recover Minorca. Admiral Byng condemned to death by a Court-martial.

The Condemnation of a Luckless Delinquent.

A. D. 1756.

A secret treaty made between France, Russia, Poland, Saxony, and Sweden against Prussia. Frederick discovers the plot, and seizes Dresden, thus beginning the Seven Years' War.

The Commencement of a Long Dispute.

A. D. 1758.

George II. grants a subsidy of £600,000 to Frederick, to defray the cost of the war with France, and calls him the champion of Protestantism.

Then English Gold is Lavishly Bestowed.

A. D. 1758.

The Eddystone, the first light-house erected in Britain, completed under Smeaton.

The Glimmering Light Beckons us onward.

A. D. 1759.

The Conquest of Canada by the British, and the death of Wolfe at the siege of Quebec.

The Conquest of a Large and Productive area.

A. D. 1761.

The Family Compact between France, Spain and Naples. Pitt recommends an attack on Spain ; his advice is rejected, and he resigns.

This Compact is Decidedly adverse To England.

A. D. 1763.

Lord Bute succeeds Pitt as First Lord of the Treasury, and agrees to the Peace of Paris, which concludes the Seven Years' War.

England obtains Tobago, Granada, Dominica, and Minorca.

A. D. 1765.

George Grenville succeeds Bute, and introduces the Stamp Act in the North America Colonies. The Americans resist, on the principle of "No taxation without representation."

Then Grenville Determined on Levy ing an unpopular impost.

A. D. 1772.

The Royal Marriage Act, prohibiting the marriage of any member of the Royal Family under the age of twenty-five, without the Sovereign's consent.

The King's Consent is Needed.

A. D. 1776.

The Members of the American Congress appoint George Washington Commander-in-Chief, and sign the famous Declaration of Independence on July 4th.

The Congress Confirms a Declaration of American Independence.

A. D. 1777.

General Burgoyne capitulates to the Americans after the decisive battle of Saratoga, and the French declare openly in favour of the American Colonies.

The American Colonists Gain an important Continental ally.

A. D. 1782.

The Legislative Independence of Ireland granted during the ministry of Lord Rockingham. Henry Grattan, an Irish lawyer, distinguished himself as an advocate of the cause.

To Grattan's eloquence Ireland owed Her National Independence.

A. D. 1783.

The Peace of Versailles concluded between England, France and Spain. Spain recovers Florida and Minorca, but Gibraltar remains in the possession of England.

On This important Condition We abandoned Minorca.

A. D. 1793.

The Reign of Terror in France. Execution of the King and Queen. The English had at first sympathized with the efforts of the French to throw off the tyrannical yoke of the Bourbons, but this deed excited great horror, and the British Government, during Pitt's administration, united with Holland and Spain against the National Convention.

They Guillotine Fair Marie-Antoinette.

A. D. 1795.

Serious riots occur in London, and the King is mobbed on his way to Parliament.

The Continental Fury also affects London.

A. D. 1797.

The Naval Mutinies at Spithead and the Nore. In the same year Duncan defeated the French and Dutch Fleets at Camperdown.

Jack Tar Complains of insufficient Pay and other Grievances.

A. D. 1798.

Rebellion in Ireland under Lord Edward Fitzgerald, supported by French troops. Defeat of the insurgents at Vinegar Hill near Wexford.

The Confraternity of "United Irishmen" obtains France's Help.

A. D. 1800.

Russia, Sweden, and Denmark form an armed neutrality to resist the system of maritime law upheld by England.

The British System is Stigmatized as unfair.

A. D. 1801.

The Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland. The Cross of St. Patrick was united to those of St. George and St. Andrew on the National Flag. In the same year the title of King of France was discontinued by the English Sovereign.

Three British Saints adorn The Union Jack.



A. D. 1801.

Lord Cornwallis capitulates to the Americans at Yorktown. End of the American War, and acknowledgment by England of the independence of the United States.

This Battle Secures The Independence of America.

A. D. 1801.

Russia, France, and Denmark join Prussia against Great Britain. The league is broken by the battle of Copenhagen, and the assassination of the Emperor Paul of Russia, whose son Alexander was friendly to England.

On The old Emperor's assassination His Son joins The English.

A. D. 1802.

The Peace of Amiens, by which England cedes all her conquests. The peace is soon broken by Buonaparte, then First Consul, who organizes an invasion of England.

The British Ambassador is Shamefully insulted, and Napoleon attempts an invasion.

A. D. 1805.

Defeat of the French at the battle of Trafalgar,
and death of Lord Nelson in action.

The Brave Sailor's Last encounter.

A. D. 1806.

The Berlin Decree, in which Napoleon declares
England to be in a state of blockade, and
treats all the English found in countries occu-
pied by French troops as prisoners of war.
The object of the decree was to ruin British
trade.

*Our Trade, However, endures in Spite of
Imperial Decrees.*

A. D. 1807.

The African Slave Trade abolished. Slave
labour, however, was still employed in our West
Indian Colonies till 1833.

Triumph of Wilberforce, Sharp and Clarkson.

A. D. 1809.

Napoleon defeats the Austrians at Wagram, and dictates terms of peace at Schönbrunn. His brother-in-law Murat is now king of Naples ; his brothers Joseph and Louis reign in Spain and Holland.

The Emperor's Brothers Seize European Principalities.

A. D. 1811.

Birth of Napoleon II., son of Buonaparte and Maria Louisa. He receives at his birth the titles of King of Rome and Duke of Reichstadt.

The Heir of a Tottering Throne.

A. D. 1812.

Napoleon undertakes the Russian campaign, to chastise Russia for resisting the Berlin and Milan Decrees. He gains the battle of the Borodino, and captures Moscow, but is compelled to retreat by the Russians setting fire to the city.

*The Borodino engagement unluckily encouraged
The advance of Napoleon.*

A. D. 1813.

Napoleon defeated by the Allies at the battle of Leipsic. The Allies obtain possession of Paris, and place Louis XVIII. on the throne. Napoleon retires to Elba.

The Empire is abolished By The Allies, and Monarchy again established.

A. D. 1815.

The Congress of Vienna. Napoleon lands at Cannes on March 1st, and enters Paris on April 20th. The troops rally round him, and Louis XVIII. escapes in terror. Napoleon is defeated on June 18th by Wellington, and banished to St. Helena. "The Hundred Days."

The Emperor is Banished To a Lonely isle.

A. D. 1815.

The Corn Laws, prohibiting the importation of foreign wheat until British wheat should rise to 80s. a quarter.

In The interests of Home agriculture They institute an unpopular Law.

A. D. 1824.

The Catholic Association, organized by O'Connell for obtaining Catholic Emancipation.

The British Nation Rejects O'Connell's untimely application.

A. D. 1827.

The Turkish Fleet destroyed at Navarino by the combined fleets of England, France and Russia. Turkey is compelled to acknowledge the independence of Greece, and after four years' Republican government by the National Assembly, Otho I. is elected King.

The Victory at Navarino originated Greek independence.

A. D. 1828.

Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, during the Duke of Wellington's ministry. This measure removed the disabilities of Roman Catholics and Dissenters. The Catholic Relief Bill became law in the following year.

This Bill occasioned New agitation By O'Connell.

A. D. 1829.

Duel between the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchilsea on account of differences of opinion on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill
No injury resulted to either duellist.

This encounter Happily injured Neither Party.

A. D. 1830.

The “Liverpool and Manchester,” the first railway line in Great Britain, opened. The “Rocket,” Stephenson’s first locomotive, attained the then remarkable speed of 15 miles an hour.

Travelling By Means of Steam.

A. D. 1832.

The Reform Bill, the object of which was to proportion the representation to the importance of the town represented.

This Was an important Measure in our National assembly.

A. D. 1836.

The Electric Telegraph invented by Wheatstone.

Then Wheatstone Made an important Discovery.

A. D. 1838

Great discontent arises owing to successive failure of the crops, and Chartist meetings are held, the people clamouring for universal suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial Parliaments and salaries for members.

The “Working Man’s” agitation Was ill-advised.

A. D. 1840.

The Quadruple Treaty, formed by England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia for the defence of Turkey against Mehemet Ali.

England and The Bear unite in Rendering Sultan Abdul-Medjid assistance.

A. D. 1846.

Repeal of the Corn-Laws during the ministry of Sir Robert Peel. The Famine in Ireland occurred in the following year.

Ireland is exposed To Woeful Ruin and Distress.

A. D. 1847.

Sir John Franklin, the great Arctic explorer, and his party, in H. M. ships "Erebus" and "Terror," believed to have perished in latitude 70°N.

*The ice-bound Hero is at Rest after untold
Calamities.*

A. D. 1848.

Revolution in Paris, and establishment of a Republic in France. Louis Philippe took refuge in England, where he died in 1850. Much alarm felt in England in consequence of risings among the Chartist s and "Young Ireland."

The Bourbons are exiled, and a Republic under Bonaparte established.

A. D. 1851.

The first Great Exhibition of the industries of all nations in Hyde Park, promoted by Prince Albert. The building, entirely of iron and glass, was designed by Sir Joseph Paxton.

This Exhibition exerted a Beneficial and Lasting influence on Trade.

A. D. 1852.

The Kaffir War, concluded by General Cathcart's victory at Berea. Annexation of British Caffraria. The "Birkenhead," carrying troops for this campaign, went down on the South African Coast, with 450 soldiers and seamen.

The Hard Lot of an African Nation is alleviated.

A. D. 1852.

The Coup d'Etat. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the Republic, son of Louis Bonaparte and Hortense, and nephew of Napoleon, declared Emperor by the title of Napoleon III.

The Bonaparte Line is established and another Napoleon is Emperor.

A. D. 1854.

The Crimean War, between the Allies and Turkey, against Russia. Sebastopol evacuated by the Russians after a siege of 349 days.

Then Victoria and Louis are allied against Russian aggression.

A. D. 1858.

The Jews admitted to Parliament, the oath to be taken by members receiving some modification. Baron Rothschild, the first Jewish M. P., took his seat as member for London in July of the same year.

The Jews Were admitted at Last, and Wisely.

A. D. 1859.

France and Sardinia unite to defend Italy from Austrian oppression. They conquer Lombardy, and Victor Emmanuel becomes King of Italy.

The Allies Wrest Lombardy From Austria.

A. D. 1860.

Introduction of iron-clad vessels into the British Navy. The "Warrior," our first iron-plated ship, was launched in December of this year, shortly after the launching of the French iron-clad "La Gloire."

The ironclad "Hearts of Oak" Defend our Shores.

A. D. 1861.

Civil War in North America, between the Northern or Federal, and the Southern or Confederate States. In the same year the Prince Consort died.

The American War, and Albert's Death, occurred in This Year.

A. D. 1862.

The Atlantic Telegraph laid between Valentia, on the West coast of Ireland, and Newfoundland.

This Wonderful Discovery unites Old and New England.

A. D. 1862.

The Electric Light utilized by the employment of Dumas and Benoit's safety-lamp.

The invention of Benoit and Dumas is Now everywhere adopted.

A. D. 1867.

The Abyssinian War, undertaken to rescue some European captives from King Theodore.

The British Determine on avenging our unfortunate Countrymen.

A. D. 1869.

The Irish Church disestablished, during Mr. Gladstone's Ministry.

The Bill for Disestablishment Passes.

A. D. 1870.

The Elementary Education Act, which introduced compulsory education for all children between five and thirteen.

The Board introduces Compulsory Schooling.

A. D. 1870.

The Franco-German War. Defeat of Louis Napoleon and the French in several battles. Paris was besieged and captured, and conditions of peace requiring France to pay 200 millions, and to cede Alsace and Lorraine, were dictated in the city itself.

The Bonaparte Constellation is Sinking.

A. D. 1872.

The Ballot Act passes, which puts an end to open voting at elections.

The Voters at General elections are Now independent and unbiassed.

A. D. 1873.

The Ashantee War, undertaken in consequence of attacks made on the British settlements on the Gold Coast.

This expedition Was undertaken in Consequence of attacks Made on England.

A. D. 1875.

The "Alert" and the "Discovery" are sent on an Arctic expedition, with the object of reaching the North Pole. The explorers reach North latitude 83°, the highest yet attained.

The Venturesome explorers Carry England's Ensign into unknown Lands.

A. D. 1877.

The Russo-Turkish War, caused by the cruelty shown by the Turks to the Greek Christian inhabitants. The Turks were defeated, and by the Treaty of Berlin, Bulgaria was made into a separate state, having its own ruler, though tributary to Turkey.

Then Bulgaria's endurance excited General Compassion.

A. D. 1878.

Cyprus ceded to England, by Abdul Hamed, Sultan of Turkey, in accordance with the terms of the Anglo-Turkish Convention. Cyprus had been in the possession of the Turks since 1571, when it was wrested by them from Venice.

Three Hundred Years Cyprus Was under Ottoman jurisdiction.

A. D. 1879.

The Zulu War. Victory of the British over the Zulus at Ulundi. Death of the Prince Imperial of France.

This War occasions an entire Collapse of French imperialism.

A. D. 1881.

Murder by Guiteau of Garfield, President of the United States. The murder of President Lincoln had occurred in 1865.

Sixteen Years after The other Horrible and Brutal Tragedy.

A. D. 1882.

The murder in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, of Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary, and of Mr. Burke, Under-Secretary of State, by Fenians. The Land Leaguers instantly published a manifesto, denouncing the crime.

This occurrence arouses Horror in England, and Ireland Herself is Not unmoved.

A. D. 1885.

The War in the Soudan. Fall of Khartoum, and death of General Gordon.

The Hero is Bewailed and Lamented.

A. D. 1886.

The Indian and Colonial Industrial Exhibition opened in London by the Queen.

In This / xhibition India's arts are admired, and Her Wealth Displayed.

A. D. 1886.

The disastrous volcanic eruption in New Zealand and destruction of the Maori village of Wairoa.

The Village of Wairoa is entirely Destroyed.

A. D. 1887.

The Jubilee, on Queen Victoria completing the 50th year of her reign.

Termination of a Very eventful Half Century.

A. D. 1889.

The Relief of Suakim. Defeat of Osman Digna and the forces of the Mahdi, by Col. Kitchener and his Egyptian infantry.

The Black Battalions Force an entrance.

A. D. 1890.

Heligoland ceded to Germany, in exchange for
large territories in Equatorial Africa.

*The British Forego an important European
Stronghold.*

A. D. 1890.

The German Emperor visits England, and is
received with enthusiasm.

*The Emperor's Visit is an omen of Peace and
Security.*

A. D. 1892.

Death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale,
shortly after the announcement of his engage-
ment to Princess Mary of Teck.

*The joybells are interrupted By a Pathetic
Note.*
